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PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

AND

SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET

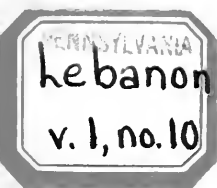
OF THE

LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER 15. 1899.

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY.

VOL. I, NO. 10.





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PROCEEDINGS AND ADDRESSES.

The Lebanon County Historical Society convened in Annual Meeting in the parlor of the Eagle Hotel, Lebanon, Pa., Friday, Dec. 15, 1899, 7.30 p. m., attended by a large number of its members and of visitors. After the Society was called to order by President Grittinger, the minutes of last meeting were read, and the roll was called, and the business of the meeting was proceeded with, which was mainly hearing and acting on the Annual Reports of the Standing Committees. These reports proved of great interest, evinced commendable care in their compiling, and showed the affairs and objects of the Society to be well under way. Inasmuch as the printing in full of these reports would require very large space, only abstracts of them are given, believing this to be in sufficient compliance with the order of the Society to have the proceedings published. These abstracts follow in the order in which the reports were read.

I. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee showed that it held seven meetings during the year. That the Society held six meetings, the required constitutional number. That six papers had been read, four of which have been published, and two are yet to be published. That the Society so far has published nine pamphlets, containing twelve addresses, and covering 168 pages. Eleven persons joined the Society during the year, and the total membership is now 78.* The Society is seeking to enlist the co-operation of all persons in the county in the objects for which it exists, and this year made an appeal to a special class—the teachers of public schools, who were addressed in a body at the last County Institute, and afterwards mailed a special circular letter, suggesting lines of local research and co-opera-

* Feb. 16, 1900, 22 persons were elected, making the number of members now 100.

tion. The importance of early action was reiterated relative to a recommendation, made earlier in the year, to hold in 1900 a Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the founding of Lebanon in 1750. Near the close of the year a large room was secured in the Court House from the county commissioners, provided with a large library case, with glass doors, in which the library and relic collections of the Society are now deposited and handsomely arranged for public access and view. With the balance over from last year, and the receipts this year, the Society has been able to pay all bills incurred.

II. REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

This report showed the receipts for the year, together with the balance from last year, to have been \$128.17, and payments, \$60.22; leaving a balance of \$67.95. This balance will, however, be nearly, or altogether, absorbed by unpaid bills awaiting the Society's examination and order for payment.

III. REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

This report, like that of the Executive Committee, adverted with much felicitation to the acquisition of a suitable library room and a library case for placing the Society's acquisitions, and named some of the more important additions and valuable acquisitions made during the year, naming among these especially a copy of Howell's Map of Pennsylvania of 1791. There are already in this collection about 225 distinct pieces, comprising rare documents, manuscripts, books, a nearly complete collection of books published in Lebanon county, many valuable publications by other Historical Societies, and a good number of relics of antiquarian value.

IV. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BIOGRAPHY.

This committee reported that it has undertaken the work of compiling biographical sketches of the men and women of former times in Lebanon county who shed lustre to its annals, and by their acts and deeds deserve a place amongst those whose memory should be made a matter of meritorious record. One of the first advances promised on this line is a record of the

"Doctors of Olden Times." Special reference is made to Rev. Stoey, preacher and doctor, whose hydrophobia cure had an extended reputation, and some of whose descendants still reside in Lebanon.

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HISTORY.

This report showed what parts of Lebanon county history have already been traversed by this Society, namely: "Lebanon County in History, Biography and Genealogy," by Dr. W. H. Egle; "The Place of a County Historical Society," by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., and "Distinguished Visitors of Lebanon County," by Rev. P. C. Croll. Its early period in "The Hebron Diary During the Revolutionary Period," by J. H. Redsecker, Ph.M., and "The Origin of Township Names, and Their Significance," by L. L. Grumbine, Esq. The city of Lebanon, in "The History of Eighth Street," by Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, D.D., and "A Bit of Retrospect, Reminiscence, and Sentiment," by Col. T. C. Zimmerman. Schaefferstown, by two papers, "Its Early History," by A. S. Brendle, Esq., and "Battalion, or Mustering Day, in Schaefferstown in the Olden Time," by Dr. Geo. Mays. Annville, "A Visit to, Sixty Years Ago," by Prof. E. Benj. Bierman, Ph.D. Bindnagle Church, "A History Of," by Rev. J. W. Early, and certain folk-lore in "Dengelshtock," by Rev. U. H. Heilman, and a poem in Pennsylvania-German on the same subject by L. L. Grumbine, Esq. "The Old Cider Mill," by S. P. Heilman, M.D., and "Domestic Life of Pennsylvania-German Ancestors," by Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D. The committee points to the many local sites yet to be presented, the wide field for study they deserve, and concludes its report with the promise "to prepare an annual historical chronicle of the town and county for each current year, which shall go on record as a summary of the developing forces of history."

VI. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

This committee reported that it will take immediate steps towards inaugurating measures to gather proper genealogical

data of the members of the Society, and to properly file said data for preservation.

VII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CURIOS, RELICS AND

ANTIQUES.

This committee reported that during the year it diligently pursued the work of gathering historic relics and curios, and had received many valuable contributions. This collection is now safely stored in the Society's new library room and open to the view of the members and the public, and it is believed that as soon as it is generally known that there is such a safe place of deposit, contributions of material along this line will be more abundant.

VIII. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY.

This committee reported the death of but one member, Capt. A. Wilson Norris, Esq., Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1899, the first death in the Society during its two years' existence. Suitable data for an obituary record of Capt. Norris were attached to the report of the committee.

IX. COMMITTEE ON HOUSEHOLD ART WORK.

Such a committee was only recently provided for, and will be organized for the coming year.

DONATIONS.

A large number of donations, comprising rare books, documents, relics, and exchange publications were announced by Rev. P. C. Croll, Mr. Wm. A. Kelker, and the Secretary.

SPECIAL REPORT.

The Special Committee on Library reported a systematic plan for listing in a Record Book the contents now in the library, and of future additions; and rules and regulations for stated openings of the library room, and the use of its contents by the members of the Society. As a matter of ready reference information to the members two of these rules are here given:

1. The Library shall be open to the Society and its friends

one-half hour before and after each bi-monthly meeting of the Society.

2. Articles wanted for reference use are to be given out only to members and this at any stated meeting, or in the interim by personal application to the Librarian. All articles in circulation must be returned to the room either for deposit or renewal at each stated meeting, and a record of loans is absolute in every instance. Other Library rules are supplementary to these two leading rules.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

For list of new officers, standing committees and revised list of members, see latter part of this pamphlet.

At 9 o'clock p. m. the Society adjourned, and thereupon its members with their invited guests, all told sixty-six in number, proceeded in a body to the banquet room of the Eagle Hotel. Those in attendance were :

J. H. Redsecker, Ph.M.
A. S. Brendle, Esq.
J. L. Rockey.
Gen. J. P. S. Gobin.
Grant Weidman, Jr., Esq.
Henry C. Grittinger.
Dr. S. P. Heilman.
Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D.
Prof. E. Benj. Bierman, Ph.D.
Dr. Wm. M. Guilford.
Rev. P. C. Croll.
Rev. Theo. E. Schmauk, D.D.
W. Howard Hoch.
H. M. M. Richards.
C. R. Lantz, Esq.
Dr. J. H. Mease.
C. D. Weirick, Esq.
Chas. M. Zerbe, Esq.
Prof. Thos. S. Stein, A.M.
Wm. A. Kelker.
Jos. L. Lemberger, Ph.M.
Rev. E. S. Bromer.
Ambrose E. Lehman, C. E.

Dr. E. Grumbine.
Mrs. E. Grumbine.
Mrs. S. P. Heilman.
Mrs. E. S. Kase.
Mrs. H. C. Grittinger.
Mrs. Julia Gloninger.
Mrs. Richard Meily.
Major M. A. Gherst.
Mrs. M. A. Gherst.
John Ruth.
J. E. Hill.
Rev. H. H. Ranck.
Mrs. H. H. Ranck.
Jacob A. DeHuff.
Lee L. Grumbine, Esq.
Mrs. Lee L. Grumbine.
H. M. Capp.
Mrs. H. M. Capp.
E. U. Sowers.
Mrs. E. U. Sowers.
J. A. Sowers.
Mrs. J. A. Sowers.
Dr. A. B. Gloninger.

Thomas Evans.
 Geo. B. Schock.
 Mrs. Geo. B. Schock.
 E. E. McCurdy.
 Mrs. E. E. McCurdy.
 Miss Sue M. DeHuff.
 John Meily.
 Mrs. John Meily.
 Rev. H. U. Roop, D.D.
 Mrs. H. U. Roop.

Jos. H. Kreider.
 Mrs. Jos. H. Kreider.
 Frank S. Becker.
 Mrs. Frank S. Becker.
 Mrs. Martha J. Ross.
 Dr. J. L. Hertz.
 Miss Clara A. Sherk.
 Mrs. John H. Hunsicker.
 Dr. W. R. Roedel.
 C. Shenk.

After all were seated around the festal board, on invitation, Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, D.D., invoked a Divine blessing, and then were partaken the bountiful things named in this menu, the whole scene made bright by the fine floral decorations in the Banquet Room, the presence of the many graceful ladies, and strains of music by the Imperial Orchestra of Lebanon.

THE MENU.

Blue Points on half shell.		
Celery.	Chicken a la Turque.	
Salmon au Regence.	Swiss Straws.	
Roast Duck with Currant Jelly.		
Deviled Oysters.	Saratoga Chips.	
Claret Punch.		
Young Turkey.	Cranberry Sauce.	
Chicken Salad.	Mayonnaise Dressing.	
French Peas.	Sweet Potatoes.	
Strawberry Ice Cream.		
Cake.	Fruit.	Mixed Nuts.
Cheese.	Crackers.	
Coffee.		

Grant Weidman, Jr., Esq., was introduced as Toastmaster, who then, with a graceful introduction, presented the first speaker of the evening.

The Toastmaster: Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been instructed to start the speech-making in the middle—rather not in the middle of the meal, but before the meal is finished, because they say that Americans never go to dinners for the purpose of eating dinners, but only go for the purpose of talking

and hearing others talk. I recall that some time ago I heard the distinguished Senator Depew respond to a toast at a dinner. In his remarks he said that whenever he received an invitation to dinner he always felt as if it were a case of dropping a dinner into the slot and getting a speech, and I think it is generally that way with almost all dinners and the feeling of all who must respond.

The first toast we have this evening is, "Lebanon in the Wars of the Nation." It is a subject which is dear to all our hearts and one which is of deep interest to every citizen. Almost every nation has had its birth in war, and in the same manner it has met its death. I know it will be a pleasure to us to hear of the deeds of our ancestors, and likewise the deeds of those whom we have known. We are very fortunate in our committee's selection. They have selected to respond to this toast one who has been a participant in two wars and whose record therein has been both honored and honorable; who, after he returned, devoted some of his best years of his life to teaching the young of our Commonwealth the manual of arms, and who, unlike Cincinnatus, did not turn to the plow, but instead gave the benefit of his wisdom and experience to our county and to the councils of his State. I have the honor then, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce to you our distinguished fellow-citizen, General J. P. S. Gobin.

LEBANON IN THE WARS OF THE NATION.

BY GEN. J. P. S. GOBIN.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: One advantage of starting the speech-making in the midst of a dinner of this character, is that the speeches necessarily will be brief in order that you may finish up the dinner in good shape. After the complimentary allusions of the toastmaster, I feel very much as though the burden assumed by me tonight was one unfortunately placed, because in this era of warfare, with every lover of the discipline and the *esprit de corps* and pride of military prowess, interested as he is, there is so much occurring in the present day that it seems almost a waste of time to go back into the misty past to learn as to the operations of those days; and yet it takes a long time to get at the truth of history. We have

learned more within the last few days of the great military prowess and genius of George Washington than probably at any other period of the world's history. The recent orations and disclosures of the manner in which his ability was rated by Frederick the Great and other great chieftains of that day, opinions coming to us now divested of all rancor and personal feeling, and based upon the solid fact that as a military genius, with a defective education, he gathered from the necessities of the hour the inspiration that made him one of the commanding figures in military science in the history of the world. It is a great thing to look over the history of the American soldiery and recall the fact that in all its career there has been raised up at the proper time men for every occasion the necessities demanded. There seems to have been a Providential interference upon the occasion of every important epoch, when a man was needed, and of all the Nations of the world, with its history of almost one hundred and fifty years, the United States Government is the only Nation that, with a single exception, never surrendered an army. We overlook Hull's execrable and most unfortunate conduct at Detroit as that of an incompetent commander of an outpost. Armies have been surrendered in every clime and age; an army which carried the United States flag never has been.

Now, the history of Lebanon county is somewhat unique in connection with its military service. Much of the important data which we should have we do not have, and much that we can gather from the records of the men who have written of it depends very largely upon tradition and upon the names of the parties interested. In all armies and in all warfare there are numerous constituents necessary to make successful warfare. Of course, the men are required, the ammunition, the supplies, the clothing, the shoes, the blankets and all the paraphernalia to make the men comfortable, and enable them to live and to fight, and above all, back of them, the sentiment at home which justifies them in remaining at the front and in behaving as good and efficient soldiers. I wish to assure you that there is nothing more important. Tonight I recall the fact that I am talking to some of you who aided so materially in the civil war, the war of the 60's, in sending comfort to the men at the front. It may be gratifying to you to know that there was at no time when the soldier of any nation, or of any country, felt better than when he realized that at home there were those who were working in his behalf and endeavoring to make him feel comfortable in his duties as a soldier.

In Lebanon county particularly we find that very early after the defeat of Braddock, which was a disaster to the English veterans, great excitement prevailed. If I have the time here I may say that history is repeating itself apparently. If you will examine the history

of Braddock's defeat, his landing upon the shores of America, his penetrating into the wilderness, his demands upon the people of the country for what they refused to give him, and compare the present advance of the English army into the Transvaal, you see the parallel. But the defeat of Braddock created great disturbance in Lebanon county. The incursions of the Indians were very much feared, and we find that Captain William Parsons was directed to take seventy men and erect a fort to guard the Swatara Gap, which was regarded as one of the important passes in the mountain. He did so with seventy-five men. He erected a block house there and one subsequently was erected farther down, and that line of forts became a part of the great chain that stretched along the mountain to the Delaware River, and which cost the provincial State of Pennsylvania at that time about \$85,000. There was no trouble, however, until later; from 1755 up until 1775 quiet prevailed. Lebanon county then becomes prominent, because shortly after the battle of Lexington we find within her borders here within our city, a meeting held at the house of Major Greenawalt, at which a committee was appointed with Philip DeHaas as chairman. And it is remarkable today, in this age of ours, to read the resolutions passed by that committee. They avowed their allegiance to Great Britain; there is not a word of liberty and independence as a Nation expressed in their utterances; the idea had not gotten abroad yet that these colonies were fighting for independence. They were not fighting for their rights as free men, they were fighting for their rights as British subjects, and as such all the resolutions adopted by that committee agreed. They proclaimed their determination to unite with all lovers of liberty in the country to maintain their rights as British subjects and as free men.

And here begins the second epoch in the good work of the people of Lebanon county. It is a remarkable circumstance that with the wealth that prevailed in the east, the citizens of Lebanon county should raise money and clothing to send to the city of Boston, but the records are here, and they certainly did it in this town of Lebanon in the year of 1775. We are told that immediately thereafter the first company raised was raised in Londonderry township, and commanded by Captain George Hudson, another raised in Heidelberg, another in Bethel, and a battalion was formed commanded by Philip DeHaas, with Conrad Baker as his ensign. This battalion of Lebanon county soldiers, or at least these three companies of Lebanon county soldiers, were in all the campaigns of 1776, and in that most disastrous retreat across the Jerseys. Then followed Valley Forge, during the entire winter of which the citizens of this county, this part of the valley, contributed money and provisions and clothing; the women spun wool and woven covers were made, leather was tanned in the tanneries and shoes were

made and they were carted to White Marsh and Valley Forge for the benefit of the Revolutionary Army. And one of the chief features of that winter and subsequent winters was the fact that Col. Marsteller, Commissary of Purchase, a Lebanon county man, as he received the supplies, put on record his appreciation of the women of Lebanon county, or a portion of them, when after receiving a comfortable donation, he sent back the word in his own handwriting, "God bless the women of Muehlbach."

After the surrender of Burgoyne and during the subsequent years, the company from Lebanon county, commanded by Philip Grubb, Jr., went into the Continental line, and a portion of it was at Stony Point, and it followed the fortunes of Washington to Yorktown. Another company from Lebanon county, Captain Hoover's, was unfortunately at Fort Washington at the surrender, but they very fortunately were exchanged in a very short time.

Now, if time permitted, we could go into details in reference to the great number of men that went from Lebanon county in various commands during the Revolutionary War. And subsequently thereafter a battalion was formed for the purpose of disarming non-associators, for Lebanon county had its contingent opposed to warfare. They were not disloyal, they were simply disinterested, they had conscientious scruples about fighting. They were largely Moravians, Mennonites and some few Quakers, and it was necessary for Washington to send one of his officers through here to discover why and the means through which so many British officers were making their escape to New York. But the patriotic sentiment prevailed, and it prevailed largely. The great mass were in favor of maintaining the position assumed and following the lead of George Washington, and he had strong supporters everywhere and in every portion, and there seemed to be no active opposition to the progress of the war at any time.

In 1812 this county was equally active. Three companies were organized within a very short time. They were well commanded and they were well organized, and they seemed to have been well equipped, but the fortunes of war did not require their services. Some of them were in the service nine months,—the capture of Washington, and death of Ross, and departure of the British Army, destroyed their expectation of active service. Pakenham landed at New Orleans and was defeated by Jackson, so that the northern portion of the country was, as a matter of fact, outside of the zone of military operations.

During the Mexican War we had very little necessity for activity. In this county there was no organization. Except the furnishing of two regiments from Pennsylvania, as you are well aware, first and second, one was west of the mountains and one east, the enlistments

were largely in the regular service and individually. A large portion of our people did not look favorably upon that contest, owing to the political manner of its management.

Then we come to the War of the Rebellion, and none of the States which remained loyal to the Union were represented in a greater number of organizations than was this county of Lebanon. One regiment was almost entirely from it, companies and parts of companies served in the artillery, infantry and cavalry, and they served well and creditably. Companies went out in the beginning in the reserves in every emergency during the entire war, so that it must have been, judging from the population of Lebanon county and the number of men in service at various times, it was almost equal to the wonderful conscription in the Southern States. We are almost enabled to say that every man able to go and capable of going, must at one time or the other have seen service in the army from the county of Lebanon. And they were in it from the beginning to the end. As portion of the Fifth Regiment they saw the dawn of the fight at Bull Run,—others followed the flag through all the fortunes and with their own commands, or those of the Sixth Corps, saw rebellion's downfall at Appomattox.

In the late war your county was represented by a company, ably and well, with many more willing to take their places. Even now, without any organization, from reading our papers, we find that in all armies and almost every organization in the Philippines, Lebanon county is represented.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, war is a most serious matter. One of the great masters of warfare said that war was hell, and he knew what he said and what he meant when he said it; and yet it is one of the things that seems to be Providential in its coming and in its going and in the results that flow from it. No nation yet has ever been able to exist any length of time without it, and at no period in the history of the world within the grasp of our vision will it become possible to beat your swords into pruning hooks or your bayonets into plowshares. Today Lebanon county can thank God that none of their people are required for the service,—we can congratulate ourselves that the war in the Philippines is about over; that the war with Spain ended so happily and we can look with sympathy upon the nations that are compelled now to submit to its devastation. With the past secured we can at all times congratulate ourselves as residents of this county that when the occasion required it the men were there from Lebanon county to fill up the ranks, and the women were there to give the sentiment and the support which is so necessary to make an army successful in any campaign.—Much obliged.

The Toastmaster: In looking over the list of toasts I find that the next is a poem. It seemed to me at first blush that it was rather a peculiar thing to have a poem as a response to a toast, but when I carry my memory back for a few years I find that the committee had given more thought to the matter than I. You will recall that the earliest form of history, or at least one of the earliest forms of history, was poetry. It was the custom of the ancients to hand down to posterity the deeds of their ancestry in poems which were transmitted from generation to generation, in order to inspire the young to go and do likewise, and therefore we as historians should also give poetry a place amongst us. Lebanon County teems with legends, and fortunately we have with us to-night one who has agreed to lend us his talent and to put one of these legends into song. I call upon Dr. Grumbine to respond to the toast, "The Ghost: A Legend of the Swatara."

THE GHOST: A LEGEND OF THE SWATARA.

BY E. GRUMBINE, M.D.

I.

In prose and rhyme we've oftentimes been told
Of ghosts and spectres that appeared of old;
E'en Holy Writ informs us how the shade
Of Jewish sage by potent spell was made
Up from the confines of the grave to rise,
And show himself to cowering mortal eyes.—
How Saul, when fearing the Philistine host,
Bade Endor's witch call up old Samuel's ghost!

II.

Again, by Avon's famous bard 'tis written
How Banquo's ghost came to the feast unbidden;
How Hamlet's father walked his nightly round,
Returning not till morning underground.
We've read of "Flying Dutchmen" on the sea,
With phantom crews that drifted tow'rds the lea;
How 'n "Ancient Mariner" sailed the ocean wide
With naught but dead men moving by his side!

III.

'Tis proven thus, as every one may see,
 By, so to speak, the best authority,
 That spirits haunt the night, and ghosts there be,
 And *have* been, both on land and on the sea!
 And 'mong this festive throng there's not, I ween,
 One single person who has never seen,
 Or heard, or felt, or *feared*, some time or other,
 The ghost or shade of some departed brother!

IV.

By way of preface this: And now I haste
 My tale to tell, and no more moments waste.—
 * * * * *
 Scarce more than half a dozen miles away
 From Lebanon town, where, 'mid the shadow's play
 Swatara's limpid wavelets, on their way
 To join old Susquehanna's larger tide,—
 Where past a rocky, wooded bluff they glide,—
 There is a *spot*, two miles or more from where
 Old William Jones laid out his village fair,
 That rocky spot, so legend states the case,
 Was once in times gone by a haunted place!

V.

This haunt of ghosts is on the southern side
 Of fair Swatara's undulating tide.
Swatara! Whose name we find in Whittier's song,
 Whose shady shores I've often roamed along!
 The shores which felt a Conrad Weiser's tread,
 The stream up which our German fathers sped,
 When, having slipt a ruthless tyrant's chains,
 They fled again from fair Schoharie's plains
 To seek safe homes 'midst Tulpehocken's glades,
 And build their altars in Penn's sylvan shades!

VI.

Upon this rocky hill, all covered o'er
 With stately oak and gaunt-limbed sycamore,
 Where wintergreen and snakeroot used to grow,
 Where wolf and she-bear, moving to and fro,
 Oft fell a victim to their Indian foe
 Who roamed our hills two hundred years ago;
 There oft was heard above the tempest's roar
 Such fearful sounds as scarce were heard before.

VII.

The place was *haunted*; and for many years
The ghost roamed round, at least so it appears.
So *it* appears, but *not* the ghost, for *that*
Not once appeared; I'm stating just the fact!
For, though the weirdest noises smote the ear,
Such as one ne'er again would wish to hear,
Yet no one e'er had seen it in the forms
Ghosts take. 'Twas only *heard* and *that* in storms.

VIII.

This ghost, tho' never *seen* by mortal eyes,
As stated, was known but by its shrieks and cries;
And chiefly when old Boreas blustered forth
From out his lair up in the frozen North.
These ghostly noises were like wails of pain,
Oft bellowed forth by dying beast, when slain
By hunter's weapon on the bloody plain,—
A weird, blood-curdling, fiendish, wild refrain.

IX.

Convivial rustics, coming late from town,
Regardless both of shrewish tongue and frown;
Old farmers, who loved well the social horn,
And, somewhat full of juice of rye and corn,
Going home at midnight's weird, uncanny hour,
Were wont to tremble and in fear to cower,
As, 'mid the roaring blast they heard the shriek
And thrilling wail from yonder haunted peak!

X.

Belated swains, when on their homeward way
At night, when night was making way for day,
Would often hear, with pulses beating fast,
That fearful howl borne on the rushing blast.
So, helpful neighbors, who, the night far spent
In applebutter boiling, now were bent
On getting home to bed, would huddle close,
As on the air the ghostly clamor rose!

XI.

And thus did manifest himself this ghost.—
And none in all the neighborhood could boast
That he was not afraid of this wild spook,

Nor would deny that on dark nights he took
The farther side of roads, or paths that led
Along the spot, while wishing himself abed!
The loudest braggart felt his courage daunted
When forced at night to pass the place so haunted!

XII.

Whose was this restless spirit, doomed to prow! .
Along Swatara's banks? to wail and howl
In fearful tones? The popular belief
For years that 'twas a bloody Indian chief,
Who 'mong the red men of the days of old
Was far more cruel, so the tale was told,
Than others, torturing man and bird and beast,
And loving this far better than a feast.

XIII.

But no one ever "spooks" for being cruel,
Nor goes to Hades as a bit of fuel,
For faults like that, but *other* sins there be,
Promoters of the ghost fraternity;
And one of these is stealing and keeping cash,—
The stuff that Shakespeare nicknames "trash."—
To *bury* it and *die*! Yea, that's the crime
For which there is no pardon in all time,—
At least not till the treasure's found again,—
Till then the restless Spirit roams in pain.

XIV.

And thus, when in the flesh, the story went,
This chief had sinned, and after death was sent
To haunt the woods,—and up and down he hurried
Around the spot where lay the treasure buried.
No rest there was for him till this was found.
This pile of money hid beneath the ground,—
And, 'twas for this the ghost was doomed to affright
Swatara's folk on many a windy night!

XV.

One day, a score or more of years ago,
A hunter,—'twas he himself that told me so,—
This haunted hill in quest of game roamed o'er,
When, all at once, above the swish and roar
Of old Swatara's tide, now swol'n with rain,

He heard a shriek, a screech, a wail of pain,—
His hair stood up on end, he shook with fear
As loud the sound fell on his startled ear!

XVI.

Was it the ghost? It surely was his cry!
The hunter's impulse was at once to fly;
But paralyzed with terror, dropped his gun,
And sank upon his knees, too weak to run:
He muttered something like a prayer, and then
The shriek rang out upon the breeze again!
From mid-air came the sound, above his head,
He raised his eyes, and then— his terror fled!

XVII.

The mystery was solved, for there o'erhead
Was not a ghostly form, no Indian red,
No phantom Samuel in his grave-clothes clad,
No stalking Hamlet with expression sad,—
No, nothing out of Nature's common way,
No more than still might happen any day
On wooded bluff or river's shaded shore,—
The ghost henceforth was to be feared no more.

XVIII.

Whence then those weird, uncanny sounds which had
Erstwhile with terror nearly driven mad
The countryside? Quite innocent the cause!
And not at variance with Dame Nature's laws.
Quite plain and simple now this ghostly riddle,—
As simple as a calithumpian fiddle
High up in air, two score of feet or so,
With two huge trees as fiddle and as bow!

XIX.

It seems an ancient Oak, in years ago,
Had by the storm against a Pine been blown,
And, interlocking in a long embrace,
The pine still held the leaning oak in place:
And, as the gale their giant bodies swayed,
By resinous friction were the noises made!
And thus arose the Legend of the Bluff,—
And thus it ends. The tale is long enough!

The Toastmaster: It seems to me rather unfortunate that the Doctor gave us the secret of the ghost; he should rather have left us to go to our beds dreaming of what solution, if any, there were.

The next toast is, "Lebanon in the Councils of the Nation." It is not only on the field of battle that patriots are to be found; often we find the most self-sacrificing and the greatest patriotism shown amongst those who stay behind, and as the General has so well put it, who see that the army is supplied with the necessaries to conduct a campaign. Of those from our county who have contributed to this end we are about to hear, and I take pleasure in introducing to you Dr. Guilford, who will recount to us the deeds of some who have distinguished themselves in our Nation's Councils.

LEBANON IN THE COUNCILS OF THE NATION.

BY WM. M. GUILFORD, M.D.

The Chinese have in an eminent degree the beautiful virtue of venerating the memory of their ancestors; the Lebanon County Historical Society, though not so ancient, nor so large in numbers as the Chinese nation, desire to do reverence to some of the worthies who dwell in this community, and in their day made history.

The present occasion does not permit the time to give an extended review of many who served in public affairs, but I will hold up for you a few of the men of the older time who furnish us with illustrious examples in the earlier history of our county.

COL. PHILIP MARSTELLAR: Born January 4th, 1742. At the age of twenty-one he became a citizen of Lebanon county, purchasing a tract of land in what is now Millcreek township; he remained here as a farmer for several years, but at the outset of the Revolution he became a resident of the town of Lebanon. He was one of the earliest Associates, and assisted in raising the troops in 1775 and 1776 for the service. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, and during that and the following year was chosen to the Assembly. He was appointed paymaster of the militia August 20, 1777; the agent to superintend the purchase of flour for the French fleet, July 13, 1779, and assistant forage master, April 5, 1780—so much were his services appreciated that he received a personal letter of thanks from General Washington.

Col. Marstellar was one of the most influential men of Lebanon county during his residence within its limits, and enjoyed the

acquaintance and esteem of many of those high in the councils of the nation.

He removed to Virginia in 1803, not far from Mount Vernon, and was selected as one of the six Colonels who served as pall-bearers at Washington's funeral, just one hundred years ago—December 18, 1799.

HON. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CONRAD MUHLENBERG: Born January 1, 1750, son of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, and grandson of Conrad Weiser. He was a finely educated man, and had the advantage of six years' classical and theological training at Halle, Germany. Was pastor of the Lutheran churches at Tulpehocken, Schaefferstown, and Lebanon, from 1770 to 1773.

While a young man, residing in New York City, in 1776, he was compelled to hurriedly leave on the entrance of British troops because of his ardent espousal of the patriot cause. His hot blood bearing him on he resigned the pulpit for the forum, and was appointed to fill a vacancy in the Continental Congress, March 2, 1779, and elected for the full term on Nov. 12 of the same year. The following year he was elected a representative of Philadelphia in the State Assembly, over which he presided for two terms. Under the federal constitution, adopted by the State Assembly December 13, 1787, when he again served as presiding officer, he was elected, and three times re-elected to the House of Representatives; as Speaker of the first and third houses he presided with dignity and marked ability.

He was twice candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, but the majority was on the other side.

In 1798 his political activity ceased, and in 1800 he retired to Lancaster, where he died June 4, 1801.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE: Born July 19, 1775, died November 18, 1852. An ordained minister of the German Lutheran Synod in 1796, in 1802 impaired health obliged him to seek other occupation. He accordingly entered upon mercantile business in the village of Myerstown, in which he continued for several years, accumulating a small fortune. In 1806 he was elected to the Legislature from this district, and served for three years. In 1813 he was commissioned Prothonotary of the new county of Lebanon, which office he filled for eight years. In 1821 he was chosen representative, and the year following a State Senator. In 1823 he was elected Governor of the State, and re-elected in 1826, receiving over 72,000 votes, while his opponent, John Sargeant, got but about 1,000. For six years he occupied the executive chair.

Gov. Shulze truly appreciated the value of education, and in his messages made the most earnest appeals for some legislation which

would secure the privileges of elementary education to all, advocating legislative measures for the establishment of a fund and the adoption of a plan by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education should be conferred on every family within the borders of the State; the public school system owes much to him.

In 1824 the nation's early friend and benefactor, Gen. Lafayette, re-visited America, and Gov. Shulze had the satisfaction of welcoming the hero to the soil of Pennsylvania. Nowhere had he a heartier greeting than in this State.

Stupendous public improvements were projected and completed during Gov. Shulze's administration; previous to 1827 the only railroads in America were a short wooden railroad constructed at Leiper's stone quarry in Delaware county, Pa., and a road three miles in length opened at Quincy granite quarries in Massachusetts, in 1826. In May, 1827, a railroad nine miles in length was constructed from Mauch Chunk to the coal mines. This was at the time the longest railroad in America.

In 1823, during Gov. Shulze's administration, Simeon Guilford, who was engaged as engineer on the Erie Canal, then in process of construction, came to Pennsylvania as principal assistant to Canvas White, who had been selected as chief engineer of the Union Canal.

The Union Canal, the earliest projected public improvement, was suggested by William Penn in the year 1690; was incorporated by the legislature September 29, 1791; final construction commenced early in 1823 and completed in about six years from that date.

The tunnel, locks, and aqueducts on this canal were models in their early day, and the subject of much scientific and practical interest.

The "Old Canal," known as the "Schuylkill and Susquehanna," after the expenditure of a large sum of money was abandoned until in the year 1811, and then re-organized as the Union Canal Company. The entire line was re-located, the dimensions of the canal changed, and the whole work finished, most of it under the active supervision of Simeon Guilford, engineer in charge, in about six years. A period of 37 years had elapsed from the first work upon the old canal and 65 from the date of its first survey.

Portions of the embankments and excavations of the locks of the "Old Canal" can still be seen upon the "Summit" between the Tulpehocken and Quittapahilla creeks.

In the autumn of 1793, the first year of President Washington's second term, the city of Philadelphia being then the seat of the Federal government, a notable party of which General Washington was one, visited the vicinity of Lebanon to inspect the progress of the work upon the first canal begun in Pennsylvania, called then the

Schuylkill and Susquehanna, subsequently merged in that of the Union Canal. An entry in Washington's diary under date of October 2, 1793, reads: "An accident happening to one of my horses occasioned my setting out later than was intended. I got off in time however to make a halt (to bait my horses) at Womelsdorf, 14 miles, and to view the canal from Myerstown towards Lebanon, and the locks between the two places; which (four adjoining each other in the descent from the Summit ground along the Tulpehocken, built of brick) appeared admirably constructed. Reached Lebanon at night, 28 miles."

An old newspaper extract reads:

"Reading, the 20 November, 1793.

"On last Thursday, November 14, our beloved George Washington, President of the United States, passed through here on his return from his journey to the canal of Quittapahilla, &c."

ALEXANDER RAMSEY: Born near Hummelstown, Dauphin county, Pa. His father, Thomas, a soldier of the war of 1812; his mother, nee Elizabeth Kelker, was a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Greenawalt Kelker, residents of Lebanon. Upon the death of his father, Alexander, aged 11 years, with his mother moved to Lebanon, where they made their home among their maternal relatives.

After graduating at Lafayette College he took an active interest in politics, was appointed first territorial Governor of Minnesota in 1849; was the war Governor of the State of Minnesota 1860-3, and U. S. Senator of the same State 1863-75. Was appointed Secretary of War by President Hayes in 1879, to fill an unexpired term.

GODLOVE S. ORTH: Born on the old Orth farm near the Horse-shoe pike, Lebanon county, Pa., April, 1817, died in Lafayette, Indiana, an eminent lawyer and jurist. State Senator in Indiana 1842-8, was presiding officer of that body. Representative in National Congress 1863-71, and again 1873-5. Introduced what is known as the Orth Consular bill. Was commissioner of Internal Revenue. From 1875-7, represented the United States Government as Minister to Austria, and afterward served in Congress from 1879 until the time of his death.

As exemplars taken from church, Camp and State, the few names mentioned are deemed worthy of special notice on this occasion.

The Toastmaster: I am not going to attempt very much of an introduction of this subject. My experience has been rather limited and I have not yet been able to become eloquent on that subject except when alone with the subject, but I will delegate to Lebanon Bar's orator the delicate task of complimenting not

only those who are present, but also the other fair women of Lebanon County.

THE WOMEN OF LEBANON.

BY L. L. GRUMBINE, ESQ.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It may not be the proper thing for me to sing the praises of this banquet, but in looking over the program—I don't know whether you observed it or not, and reading the names Gobin, Grumbine, Guilford and Grumbine again, with Grittinger as the president of the Society, I couldn't help but be impressed with the fact that, to say the least, it would seem to be "way up in G." But just as this banquet would have been an unattractive and dull affair without the presence and the charm of the ladies, so this program, interesting as have been the speeches, gratifying and instructive as has been the information furnished, lofty and poetic and beautiful in their imagery as have been the sentiments presented, and eloquent as have been the speakers themselves,—this program, I say, would have been incomplete, had there been omitted from it, not the poor tribute which your speaker will attempt to pay them but the formal expression and tender, by a more worthy and capable hand, of the Society's chivalry and gallantry in this toast to "The Women of Lebanon County."

And I cannot fail to say in this connection, that while the refinements of modern etiquette exact from us under penalty of serious displeasure the most punctilious precision in our humble manner of addressing our wash lady and our cook lady, I must agree with the German poet of the Minnesinger,—Walther von der Vogelweide when he says:

"'Woman' must ever be a woman's highest name,
And honors more than 'Lady,' if I know right."

So here's to "The Women of Lebanon County"!

I rejoice greatly in the fact that this Society, from the time of its organization, placed itself in the front line of thought and progress when it refused to recognize such a thing as sex in the pursuit of science. It welcomes woman, figuratively speaking, with open arms. Bear in mind that I am speaking of the Society collectively, and not of its members individually, for when I recall the fact that the chairman of the committee of arrangements, and you, Mr. Toastmaster, are both bachelors, I have no desire to be personal in pointing out your misfortune and your to-be-commiserated condition, except to say that you are old enough to know better. However it does you infinite credit, and I desire to invite the most public attention of the women to the fact, that you have so far shown your susceptibility to

feminine influences and charms as to put this toast on the program, and your good judgment in asking a married man to respond to it. I congratulate you upon this. It gives encouraging evidence that your case is not hopeless, for there is nothing more true in literature than this wise saying of the seer of the Fatherland, the poet Goethe:

"Der Umgang mit Frauen ist das Element guter Sitten."

("The society of women is the foundation of good manners.")

And so I wish to congratulate, also, the Lebanon County Historical Society on its advanced position and liberality in admitting women to membership on equal terms without suffering from that terrible disease which has lately attacked some of the professors of Harvard University and which is technically known by the medical profession, as cerebro-spinal feminitis. Speaking for myself alone, and entirely on my own responsibility, and therefore committing no one else to the sentiment against his will, I grieve for the infinite folly and blunder which attempted to carry a mere physiological distinction of nature into the realm of intellect, the heart and of human rights, and I hail the day when every vestige of this error will be removed from education, from religion and from the law, and woman will stand absolutely free from the last bond of superstition, prejudice and injustice. There is no one here or anywhere who can say upon the slightest authority of demonstrated fact that to the material prosperity, the public and private virtue of our people, the piety, the intellectual progress, the comfort and happiness, and everything that goes to make up the glory and the life of Lebanon county, either in the present or the past, our sisters and our daughters, our mothers and our wives have not contributed their full and equal share; and they are tenants in common with us, in every estate that we possess in life.

Wherein lies our chief glory and well-being? Is it in our steepled churches, our beautiful school houses, our bountiful stores of material wealth? These are indeed the objects of our affection, solicitude and pride. Is it our sacrifice and prowess on the field of battle, our industry in mill and shop and on the fruitful farm, our daily labors of brain and brawn to vanquish ignorance and want? These command our highest enthusiasm and admiration. In each and all of them our good and noble women have their equal part and lot. They are not idle in the more public activities and duties. They sell us what we buy in the stores, and sometimes they sell us when we don't buy. They help to manufacture what they sell. They teach our schools and they do their work well, and for whatever they do as well as the same thing is done by men they deserve and are entitled to the same recompense, whether it be in money or in free acknowledgment from us. And when it comes to the churches, what, let me ask, would the

poor preachers do, but for the women who keep up their congregations and help them in their work?

They have no military records, it may be truly said of our women of Lebanon county, not even in the cause of humanitarianism; not because women can't fight, but because they leave those honors to their sisters of Dahomey, and to the men; but they nobly supplemented the sacrifices of their husbands, sons and brothers upon every occasion, and in the terrible times of the Civil War made for themselves a great and far-reaching name in their devotion to the sick and the wounded, and in ministering to the comforts of the soldiers, as regiment after regiment passed through our county on their way to the front. I believe that the most effectual peace conference will be the conference which will bring about the complete emancipation of womankind from all their man-made disabilities; and that if woman had her way, or merely her simple rights there would not be the anachronism in this twentieth century of the gospel of peace and so-called civilization, of men shooting Christianity and rum into pagans of the Pacific islands to convert them, and others killing each other in South Africa, all in the interest of humanity. There can be no real civilization, and no substantial progress toward the millennium so long as we are not just to our women, and so long as we kill each other for greed.

But above all other things the glory of the people of Lebanon county comfort and virtue, civilization and happiness, are our Lebanon county homes, and these are made by our noble women. "What is home without a mother?" is simply another way of expressing the fact that there can be no home without the divinity that presides there—a gentle, loving and lovable woman. And by that I do not mean a woman who scrubs and scours and washes and cooks in the highest degree of perfection. That doesn't make a home, however essential these services may be to home comforts, else a laundry and a boarding house would make the best of homes.

"Home is the resort of love, of joy, of peace and plenty," says Thomson in his "Seasons;" "where supporting and supported polished friends and dear relations mingle into bliss." There are no better homes in the world, of any class of people as a class, than the homes of the Pennsylvania-Germans, and these are found at their very best in Lebanon county, made so by the women whom we love, honor, cherish and obey! For does not Wordsworth say?

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command."

Home is par excellence the place of love. There can be no home without it. There can be no substitute for it. Wealth, luxury, art, comfort, plenty, much though they may add to the enjoyments of a home cannot take its place.

The Lebanon county home is the model home of the world, as it needs must be, for it is made by the model women of the world. I mean by that, the women who model us, their husbands. Truly may I point about me to my brethren, and exclaim, "A docile man's the noblest work of woman!" She makes us what we are. In some cases it must be confessed she left the work in a somewhat unfinished condition, but it was doubtless owing to the scantiness of the material. Parson Gring, a well known Reformed clergyman of this county once married a couple, who in a very short time were separated. Being reproached by some one for not doing his work well, because it didn't last longer, he replied, "Nein meines werk war gut und richtig verichtet, aber das Stuft war nichts werth!" (My work was properly performed, but the stuff was worthless.)

The Germans are sometimes blamed for lack of true chivalry, and perhaps the charge is not entirely groundless, although I do not believe that it is characteristic of our Pennsylvania-Germans to any general degree. There are boors among all classes and races of men, and so we find boorish men everywhere who accept from their women services which are hardly suited to their feminine nature, and others who look upon their wives as mere servants. And yet we read in Gibbon's "Rome" that "the ancient Germans treated their women with esteem and confidence, consulted them on every occasion of importance, and fondly believed that in their breasts resided a sanctity and wisdom more than human. Some of the interpreters of fate such as Velleda in the Batavian war, governed in the name of the Deity, the fiercest nations of Germany. The rest of the sex, without being adored as goddesses, were respected as the free and equal companions of the soldiers, associated even by the marriage ceremony to a life of toil, of danger and of glory."

And so my fair friends and sisters, it is not as a superior being that we adore you, we do not put you on a pedestal as a work of art, we do not place you upon a shrine and bow before you in worship; but we treat you with all esteem and confidence, we love and respect you as our free and equal companions, we consult you whenever prudence dictates that we should, we love and honor you as our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, and who does less is not a man. You are not a divinity, you are not a servant, but I stand here for simple and absolute equality between men and women, in mind, in heart, in property, in human rights, in duty, in church, in state, in law, in science, and in the home. Anything more or less is not just.

"A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

says the poet Wordsworth; and the singer Charles Wesley expresses somewhat the same thought in these more piously worded lines:

"Not from his head was woman took,
As made her husband to o'erlook;
Not from his feet as one designed
The footstool of the stronger kind;
But fashioned for himself a bride,
An equal taken from his side."

If it be true that "The hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that rules the world," and I think it will not be disputed here, at least not with your wives present, then it is surely true that whatever of work has been accomplished by our people, whether in the material and commercial, the intellectual, the artistic or the spiritual lines of effort, has its source and foundation back in the good, wholesome, common-sense home training in the social and domestic virtues which we owe principally to our mothers; the training which is born in a mother's love: "a treasure" some one has beautifully said, "which the moth of time cannot corrupt, the rust of eternity cannot destroy, that death cannot take away." From the cradle to the grave it compasses us about forsaking us not. Though temptation beset us and adversity try us, it grows stronger, and becomes holier. Though the blackness of Despair gather its horrors around us it clings to us with a spell which no charm can dissolve, with a strength which no power can sunder. In the morning, at noon-day, and at eventide it is ever ours. Though the kind heart whose every throb was actuated by it is hushed in its bosom forever, though the once soulful eyes glow not with it now, and the mute lips breathe it no more—yea, though the coffin and the shroud, the cold clods of the valley, and the long grasses of many a year hide from our tear-bedimmed eyes the sweet form which its presence ever transfigured into angelic radiance, yet from the shores of the receding past this mother love drifts over to us with all the freshness and vividness of the days when she was with us; and it comes back to us from the beautiful Beyond, in its infinite tenderness, and brings us hope as we struggle in the noisy and smoky battle of life.

Never going out and setting not, 'tis a guiding star by whose far reaching light we pilot our frail barks across the billowy sea of Time, and anchor at last on the fadeless shore of a land whose mansions are

Home indeed—hallowed and made pure by the anxious care and prayerful vigils born of a mother's love."

We shall have fallen upon evil times indeed when our wives and mothers neglect that old-fashioned training of the Pennsylvania-German home. And we have fallen upon evil times when anything is permitted by law or custom to negative and neutralize that training into the positive ruin of our young; or by the consent and sanction of the people, to undermine the family and the sanctity of the home. It is a matter for rejoicing that the congress of the United States refuses to put the official stamp of dishonor on wifehood and motherhood. It makes no difference that the men who are shying the rocks at the bigamist may be personally as unclean as he. The sin and the responsibility is theirs; but when we put the seal of official approval upon an established and proved crime, or upon a notorious and self-confessed law-breaker, the sin and the responsibility becomes that of the whole nation.

I have spoken of the virtues of the women of Lebanon county as a class. It would not do for a married man to individualize. If he commenced with his wife, as he should, he might unwittingly cause her trouble among her sisters; and if he didn't, why then—he might cause himself trouble. I can truly remark with Artemus Ward that "my wife is one of the best wimin on this continent, although she isn't always gentle as a lamb with mint sauce." So when it comes to dealing out individual compliments one would do well to follow the example of the fellow in "The Beggar's Opera" who said,

"How happy could I be with either.
Were t'other dear charmer away!
But while ye thus tease me together,
To neither a word will I say."

I have here a little picture of the home life of our people, showing at least one phase of the life of "The Women of Lebanon County" several generations ago. I remember reading about an editor, (it happened in the west, and not in my personal experience), who speaking to his associate asked, "Why did you accept this spring poem?" To which the assistant replied: "Well, sir, the blamed poet (for who doesn't blame him?) walked in here with that poem in one hand and a revolver in the other, and said I must take the poem or something worse. I told him I didn't want anything worse than the poem, and took that." I am sure you don't want anything worse than this poem, but you'd get it if I kept on talking, and so I give you the poem, and the subject of it is "'S Latwerg-Koche."

[This poem will be printed in a later number of the Society's "Pro-

ceedings," in connection with Dr. S. P. Heilman's paper on "The Old Cider-mill."]

The Toastmaster: The Chairman of the committee has informed me that he has obtained the consent of another of our number to respond to a toast. Before we depart, however, I wish first to thank the committee for the excellent arrangements they made for this evening's enjoyment and also to thank the speakers for the entertainment they have given us.

I desire to introduce to you Mr. A. S. Brendle, who may talk upon any subject he may please to select. I really do not know what his subject is.

ADDRESS.

BY A. S. BRENDLE, ESQ.

MR. TOASTMASTER, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: That leaves me very much in the position of King Saul when he was among the prophets. There was a certain distance that he could go but when it came to prophesying, I imagine that he was not in it—to use a colloquial phrase; so I am sure that I have a message to give to this august, learned and dignified body this evening, unless it should be the caution, if caution be necessary in such case, that we should not run from one extreme to the other. Our ancestors I think were representing one extreme—too much concerned in making history, and too little concerned in writing it. Some of us who have been looking up ancestral records have been balked at almost every step from a lack of arrangement of facts, or recording of facts. They made history in the dim and distant past when this glorious country of ours was settled by the white people of Europe, but they were too much concerned in making history and too little concerned in writing it. My caution would be that we should not be too much concerned about writing or recording history and too little concerned about making it. There may be danger in that direction; for in the matter of the great achievements of our ancestors, we may think that they have done enough for themselves and for all posterity, all coming generations, to boast about. The record of the past is simply to serve as an inspiration for the future; it is to serve us now as an inspiration to good deeds. The deeds of our ancestors serve to strengthen us to persevere in making a similar record, or such a record as will similarly inspire coming generations to perform good, grand and glorious deeds for the inspiration of those that may come after them until the last record of time shall be made. Only for that purpose should the records of great men be written; only for that

reason should the lives of great men be recorded—to serve as an inspiration for all time to come; so that those who shall come after shall have inspiration to take a step beyond, and not rest upon the record of past achievement, however brilliant it may be, but to rise equal to the occasion that demands from the son of the great and glorious father to advance beyond that father in patriotism, piety and in everything that makes life glorious, if possible. Men should only boast of the record made by their ancestors if they are willing to go beyond it; otherwise such boasting reflects upon them in the nature of a disgrace. For a puny pigmy to boast of having descended from Richard the Lionhearted, a man of gigantic proportions, simply emphasizes and accentuates the fact of his own degeneracy, and that he is unworthy of the ancestor of whom he boasts; for a man to boast of the loyalty and patriotism of his father, or grandfather, without showing himself willing and ready to go to the full length of devotion that that record demands of him, simply accentuates the fact that he himself is a degenerate, and the record of the past reflects adversely upon him. We have grand and glorious things to boast of as descendants of those that made Lebanon county, a garden spot in the State of Pennsylvania. It is proper that we should boast, but while we boast of the achievements and deeds of those that have lived before us, we should not forget that it is rightfully expected of us that with our superior opportunities, with the inspiration that should come to us out of the records that they have made, we should be willing to go beyond them in what makes life grand and glorious. If I have a message to this grand, educated and august assembly here to-night it is simply that of a warning cry that we must not stand still; that human progress none may stay; that unless we are degenerates, the determination must possess and inspire us to go a step beyond the farthest mark reached by those that have lived before us patriotically educationally and religiously; that we should be patriots because those that lived before us and made the record of Lebanon county glorious were patriots; that because the women of Lebanon county are good, beautiful, attractive and the best kind of home-makers, we men, working in sympathy with the women, should make Lebanon county and its record still more glorious. Patriotism simply is an enlarged love of home, and homeless men can never be patriotic. A man whose wife does not know how to make a home or who happens to be without a home-maker, cannot really be patriotic, because the patriot loves the land in which the home is. His land is simply a wider scope of home life, and for that reason he is patriotic; and the men of Lebanon county have been patriotic because we have had patriotic women in Lebanon county from the earliest days of the settlement of this county. So those two topics, the first and the last, on this evening's program, are

vitaly connected. It would have been simply impossible for the men of Lebanon county to be patriotic or to love the land in which they were born if the women of the county had not been beautiful and patriotic and good homemakers. That is my message, but the hour is getting late and I have eight miles to go, I bid you good night.

At 12.30 A. M. the banquet came to a close with many expressions as to the very enjoyable character of the evening's event, and also as an affair sure to prove a pleasant memory. and now in conclusion, and in dutiful compliance with that eloquent petition:

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

The compiler discreetly abrogates himself, and ye honorable newspaper editor is substituted to say how he saw us.

"The gathering of such an assemblage as attended the second annual meeting and banquet of the Lebanon County Historical Society, at the Eagle Hotel, last evening, is necessarily a notable event in local annals, whether regarded socially or otherwise.

"Culture, refinement, learning and means were represented. Clergy and laity, business and professional men, educators and those in public life, men who have more than local military renown, all united for the purpose of evincing their lively interest in the work of preserving for posterity, fitting record of the deeds, past, present and prospective, which should fill the volumes of Lebanon county's history and form chapters in the greater tomes which contain the chronicles of wider and national scope.

"And to this auspicious occasion was added the eclat arising ever from the presence of the gentler sex, the wives and sisters and daughters, and mayhap, sweethearts, of the masculine contingent. The ladies were in evidence, participating in the sessions of the society, and, later, affording an incentive to the post-prandial orators about the festal board, that whatever of eloquence, naturally to be expected, might find stimulus and the occasion for its display was not in any respect lacking."—Lebanon Report.

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*Deceased.



